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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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Third—DAVID W. VOYLES, of Harrison.

Fourth—JOHN C. YENES, of Elkhart.

Fifth—DAVID E. BEEM, of Owen.

Sixth—LEANDER P. MITCHELL, of Henry.

Seventh—WINFRED W. STINE, of Madison.

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Tenth—FRANK S. JOHNSON, of Adams.

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Twelfth—WM. L. PENFIELD, of DeKalb.

Thirteenth—HIRM S. RIGGS, of Kosciusko.

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Third—STEPHEN D. SAYLES.

Fourth—MANLY D. WILSON.

Fifth—JAMES J. HENRY.

Sixth—THOMAS M. BROWN.

Seventh—THOMAS E. CHANDLER.

Eighth—JAMES J. JOHNSON.

Ninth—JOSEPH B. CREADLE.

Tenth—WILLIAM D. OWEN.

Eleventh—GEORGE W. STEELE.

Twelfth—JAMES B. WHITE.

Thirteenth—WILLIAM HOYLES.

Legislative and Judicial.

STATE SENATORS.

FERDINAND WINTER.

WILLIAM E. TOWSE.

JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELLEY AND HAMCOCK.

SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby.

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GEORGE C. MCJINIS.

GEORGE C. WEBSTER.

CHARLES C. REPKMAN.

WILLIAM W. WALDEN.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELLEY AND HAMCOCK.

WARREN R. KING, of Hancock.

JUDGE NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

JOHN W. HADLEY, of Hendricks.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

HARRISON T. TINGER, of Marion.

State Ticket.

ALVIN P. BOVEY, of Posey.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks.

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

1st District—SILAS B. CHASE, of Clay.

2d District—J. G. BERKSHIRE, of Jennings.

4th District—WALTER OLDS, of Whitely.

County Ticket.

LEANDER A. FULMER.

MAHON L. FLOYD.

THEO. A. WAGNER.

JACOB W. LOEPER.

COMMISSIONERS.

BENJAMIN F. OSBORN.

FIELDING BEELER.

FOUR weeks from to-day the next President of the United States will be elected, and his name will be Harrison.

THE President and the national Democratic committee have evidently reached the conclusion that something must be done to heal the breach in New York; but the only "something" that will be really effective is a letter indorsing Hill, and the mugwumps dare Mr. Cleveland to write that letter. It is a very critical situation.

THE Hill bolters in New York are circulating asking for promises from Democrats to vote against Hill. Some of the recipients, before returning the cards, voluntarily extend the promise to include Cleveland as well. This will have a tendency to make the mugwumps who find Cleveland good enough for them very unhappy.

ANNA DICKINSON is making the Democracy in Michigan. Strangers who wander into her meetings under the impression that they are to be served with Don Dickinson doctrine, are apt to be surprised, if not disappointed. Anna is not related, either by family or political ties, to the man who mismanages the United States Postoffice Department.

"We are glad to have any aid we can get in the work of the campaign," says Mr. St. Sheerin, secretary of the national Democratic committee, and thereupon Mr. Sheerin accepts the services of Anarchist Gould to circulate vile slanders against Harrison. According to Chairman Brice, this was to be a campaign of intellect, but in the hands of Sheerin and Jewett it has slipped a cog or two.

THE New York Star, administration organ, and, by its own showing, the only simon-pure Democratic paper in that city, is now being edited by the sheriff. It was understood, in journalistic circles, that the Democratic committee had contributed enough funds to take the paper out of the financial hole into which it had fallen, and to tide it through the campaign, but a hitch appears to have occurred in

this arrangement. Mercenary paper manufacturers, with no bowels of compassion for a stranded Democracy, demand cash, and cash not being forthcoming, they take the office. Pity the misfortunes of a poor old party.

THE STATE CONTEST.

The Republicans of Indiana have made many gallant political fights, but they never had greater incentives to work than they have in the present contest. The cause and the candidates combine, the issues, the platform and the ticket all unite to inspire Republicans to a supreme effort. The prize to be won is the election of a President and the redemption of the State from Democratic control. The candidacy of General Harrison gives us, for the first time in the history of the State, a chance to elect an Indiana man President, thus appealing strongly to the State pride of every loyal Hoosier, and especially to Republicans, to put forth their greatest effort. But to the powerful motive thus furnished there is added the necessity of reforming the State government, rescuing the benevolent institutions from the corrupt control that now defiles them, and rebuking the political methods of a party that is only partially punished by the sentence of two of its workers to the penitentiary.

To accomplish these reforms in State politics the Republicans have presented a ticket which represents the best sentiment of the party and fully supplements the candidacy of General Harrison. It is an unusual honor to be on the Republican ticket in Indiana this year, and the candidates who are there deserve it. General Hovey, one of the most distinguished volunteer officers of the war, happily termed "the John A. Logan of Indiana," leads the attack, as he did many a gallant one during the war. General Hovey's public career has formed no small part of the history of the State, and in all his public offices and trusts he has been true to the interests of the people. As judge, soldier, foreign minister and Congressman there is not a spot or blemish in his public record. No man now living has done the State more service in responsible positions, or reflected greater honor upon it by his faithful discharge of public duties, than Gen. A. P. Hovey. The attacks upon his military record are inspired by cowards and copperheads, sons of the men whose friends he fought at the front or assisted Governor Morton in throttling at the rear, in the years when they were trying to destroy the government. As minister to Peru he won the unsolicited approbation of the State Department for his able discharge of the duties of a position which he voluntarily resigned. As a private citizen in retirement he has had the respect and esteem of his lifelong neighbors. As Representative in Congress he has earned the gratitude of old soldiers by his devotion to their interests, and of workmen by his earnest advocacy of the just claims of George A. Thobe against Speaker Carlisle. Among Indiana Republicans the name of General Hovey ought to furnish an added inspiration to that of General Harrison.

Running mate with General Hovey is private Ira J. Chase, of whom his old commander, General Turchin, wrote, "You belong to those patriotic men who, at the first call, shouldered the musket to fight the country's cause and preserve the Union." The man who carried a musket and wore a blouse and knapsack was no less a patriot and hero than the one who carried a commission and wore an eagle or a star. Private Chase represents the largest factor in the army, and the best factor in civil life. Intellectually, morally and socially he is a man the Republicans can support with genuine pride.

The other candidates on our State ticket have either passed through the ordeal of a previous election or are well known by reputation. There is not an unworthy man among them. The present State officers, by their clean and excellent administration of public affairs during one term, have fairly earned a popular indorsement and re-election. Indiana has never had better State officers than Secretary of State Charles F. Griffin, Auditor Bruce Carr, Treasurer J. A. Lemcke, Attorney-General L. T. Michener, and Superintendent of Public Instruction LaFollette. Not to re-elect these men would be a great blunder on the part of the people, and the other candidates on the ticket are equally deserving of support. Young Republicans especially are enthusiastic over the selection of John L. Griffin for Reporter of the Supreme Court, while older ones are glad to recognize his abilities and honor his high character and faithful work.

With such a ticket and a platform demanding honest elections, reform in political methods, local option, the removal of the penal and benevolent institutions of the State from partisan control, and other reforms in State affairs, the Republicans of Indiana could not wish to occupy better fighting ground. We cannot doubt but if they do their duty and rise to the height of the great opportunity presented they will achieve a glorious and remarkable victory.

SLAVERY AND FREE TRADE.

The Vevay (Ind.) Reveille publishes a report, and comments editorially on a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting in that town a few nights ago by Judge Warren Montfort, of Owen, Ky. The Reveille says the Judge commenced his speech by saying he had been in the confederate army, went right in when it commenced and stayed until the surrender. He said that he was in a position to know, and that there was a wrong impression as to what caused the war. "It was generally believed that slavery was the cause of the war, but this is a mistake. It was the tariff burdens." After assuring his hearers again that as an ex-confederate soldier he knew what he was talking about, he said he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not fight for slavery, adding:

"I never owned a slave in my life. I fought to throw off the tariff burdens." He then proceeded to define the position of the South in regard to tariff, and the real cause that led the South to try to establish the Confederacy. "The South knew that slavery would be abolished, but having to sell their cotton in free-trade countries, were determined to abolish the tariff. We stood then as we stand now."

This was the key-note of his speech, the entire burden and argument of which was to

show that the interests of the South and West were identical, and opposed to those of New England and the East, the former being agricultural and the latter manufacturing. He also argued that a tariff law was unconstitutional, and protection was a form of tyranny which, "if there be no other form of relief, there must be a resort to arms." That this unreconstructed Kentucky rebel should find willing listeners for that kind of talk among Indiana Democrats shows how thoroughly the virus of free trade and States' rights has permeated the party. It is the tie that binds the solid South.

THE PITY OF IT.

The pathetic figure of this campaign is Mr. Thurman. In the feebleness of old age he had voluntarily retired to his fireside and had expressed the hope that he might be allowed to spend the brief remainder of his life in peace and quiet. So far as his party is moved by any desire to reward his services and to him personal honor, he might still be there. He had served the Democracy long and faithfully, and was entitled to the best it could give. When it had opportunity to recognize his labors and repay the debt, however, it ignored his existence and with insulting disregard bestowed the senatorial honors which should have been his upon a man whose purse was longer, and who was, therefore, more "available" for the work expected of him. When Mr. Cleveland was elected, the friends of the "Old Roman" felt that a place in the Cabinet was his due; but no; he was too old, and was not offered the position. It was only when his aid was needed again, when the party was in a strait, that he was remembered. Somebody was needed to lend an element of personal popularity and respectability to the ticket which its head could not give. Material of this sort is scarce in Mr. Cleveland's party, and the situation was desperate until the aged Ohioan was thought of. Without compunction he was dragged from his retirement, his name joined with that of the pension veteran and free-wool statesman, all with expectation, or at least the hope, that he could pull that heavy weight through. It is only to do Mr. Thurman justice to say that he has tried heroically to fulfill his part of the contract. He is old and ill, and his mental powers are failing; but he is aware that such facts must be concealed as far as possible, if he is to do the work laid out for him. His efforts to hide his condition have been pitiful. All through his Michigan tour he was constantly assuring not only reporters, but his audiences, that his very feebleness and indisposition were merely trifling and temporary, and that he was really in excellent health. The same thing was repeated in New York, when the indignation of the public toward the Democratic managers who had forced him out was so roused by his fainting and inability to speak. After that episode no doubt remained that the poor old man was physically and mentally incapable of performing the duty assigned him. He was expected to infuse life into the Democratic campaign, but whatever he might have done once, he cannot now accomplish the task with so little life left of his own. So plainly is this recognized that the party managers no longer rely upon his assistance, and clearly betray the fact that they have ceased to expect any gain from his candidacy. The poor old soul, however, does not yet realize his position, and still endeavors to keep up the pretense that he is an active and able participant in the affairs of the campaign. On his way to Washington, on Saturday, he assured a reporter that, although he was stooped and had rheumatism in his knees, and could only walk about the car with the assistance of a servant, he was really much stronger than he seemed—quite well, in fact. Owing to the unsteadiness of his hand the servant placed a cigar in the Judge's mouth when he wished to smoke and held the match to its tip. The Judge coughed a good deal, but this, he said, was the result of a slight cold and meant nothing. He did not rise to receive visitors, not as he was careful to explain, because he was ill, but because he was tired. Were Mr. Thurman simply a private citizen these exhibitions of weakness and the ailments of age would entitle him to the respectful sympathy of all who met him. As it is, he has their sympathy; but it is a sympathy mixed with indignation at the party which, for its own selfish purposes, sought to utilize the old gentleman, and, failing in that, has only left him an object of commiseration, if not a laughing-stock. Nothing more pitiable has ever been seen in presidential politics.

THE SOLDIERS' CHOICE.

The war tried and tested men in every respect. It not only tested their bravery, but their qualities as soldiers, their fidelity as friends, their manhood in every respect. If they were officers it tested their fitness to command and their qualities as leaders. No body knew better than the soldiers themselves whether their commanders were fit and capable. The soldiers respected fitness, capacity and bravery, and loved the commanders who possessed these qualities. Their feeling for those in command who did not possess any or all of these qualities was very different from love or admiration. The impressions formed of men during the war were lasting. No person has ever heard a member of General Harrison's regiment express any other sentiment than one of admiration and love for him as a commander and a man. Neither has any person ever heard a soldier who served with or under General Hovey express any but the highest opinion of his soldierly qualities and military record. He commanded more Indiana troops at one time than were commanded by any other officer, and they all swore by him then and do now. How is it with Col. C. M. Matson, Democratic candidate for Governor? The Terre Haute Express says:

"There were numbers of soldiers at the rally, yesterday, and they talked considerably. In the evening a crowd of them were conversing, and one of them happened to be an ex-member of Colonel Matson's regiment. The question was asked concerning the support this regiment, the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, would give Matson. This soldier, who was at the recent reunion in this city, answered that, while here in the regiment, a vote was taken by Matson's own company and that twenty-three of the twenty-seven present were for General Hovey. The conversation continued, and these men, who associated with Colonel

Matson, made a telling display of his record. One of them said that the regiment didn't seem to like Matson very well; that the latter was captured three times, one of which was at Richmond, Ky.; that the peculiarity about that was that those who left the field of battle last were not captured, and that Matson was not among those who escaped. On the contrary, he was in the front rank of the retreating column; but, continued the veteran, the boys could have overlooked that if Colonel Matson had done anything to convince them that he wanted into a fight, but somehow they always have had the opposite impression."

Soldiers had their own opinions of these officers during the war, and they have yet, and a fashion of expressing them pretty freely. If twenty-three out of twenty-seven men of Colonel Matson's own company prefer Hovey to Matson, it indicates personal as well as political reasons. These men enlisted with Matson, and he had every reason for making them his friends, aside from performing his duty as a soldier and an officer. He does not seem to have impressed them as an officer or a man. Colonel Matson's regiment was not in General Hovey's command. His men were not drawn to Hovey by the esprit du corps that prevails among old soldiers. On the contrary, they should have been drawn to Matson. Why is it that twenty-three out of twenty-seven of them support Hovey instead of Matson? There must be something radically wrong in the military record and character of an officer whose comrades go back on him that way.

PARTIES AND PENSIONS.

"It is better to trust those who are tried than those who pretend," said General Logan in one of his speeches. The Democratic party pretends to be the soldier's friend, the Republican party has been and is. Every pension law on the statute books to-day is the work of the Republican party. The following tabulated statement of votes on pension bills shows who passed the pension laws and where the opposition to them came from:

On all the bills (aggregate).....34,510-572-1

NAME OF BILL. REPUBLICANS. DEMOCRATS. TOTAL.

Repeal of arrears limitation, Forty-sixth Congress.....48 61 116 0

Median pension bill, Forty-sixth Congress, first session.....39 84 87 0

Median pension bill, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.....57 84 72 1

Median pension bill, Forty-sixth Congress, third session.....80 66 118 0

Median pension bill, Forty-sixth Congress, fourth session.....7 14 27 0

Median pension bill, Forty-sixth Congress, fifth session.....66 76 114 0

Median pension bill, Forty-sixth Congress, sixth session.....37 125 138 0

Median pension bill, Forty-sixth Congress, seventh session.....34 510 572 1

THE Grand Army of the Republic declare that a soldier's honorable service in the Union army should entitle him to a pension. The pension bill first introduced by Senator Harrison recognized that disability from whatever cause, if honorably received, entitled the old soldier to the generous care of the government he fought to preserve. In the case of Francis Deming, July 5, 1886, Grover Cleveland vetoed his pension bill in the following words:

"This case can rest only upon the grounds that aid should be furnished to this ex-soldier because he served in the army and a long time thereafter became blind, disabled and dependent. I am constrained by a sense of public duty to interpose."

Which principle do the soldiers of the country indorse? Grover Cleveland says his sense of duty compels him to interpose to prevent a pension to an old soldier who became blind, disabled and dependent after his honorable service in the Union army. Benjamin Harrison says his sense of duty compels him to interpose to secure a pension to such an honorably discharged and honorably disabled veteran.

The report having been circulated by Philadelphia Democrats that John Wanamaker, the great merchant, was a quiet supporter of Cleveland, a friend addressed him a note of inquiry and received the following reply:

"Sir—in answer to your note, our friends the enemy are hard pressed if they are driven to making such misstatements that can so easily be refuted."

"I am out and out for Harrison, and contributing time and money to promote his election."

"I do it not as politics but as business, as it is necessary to elect Harrison for the business prosperity of the country. Yours truly, JOHN WANAMAKER."

"Not politics but business," is the gist of the matter with an army of Harrison supporters whose political affiliations have not always been with the Republicans. It is "business" which is giving the Democratic campaigners such an up-hill fight.

JOSEPH D. WEEKS, of Pittsburg, secretary of the Western Iron Association, and a recognized authority on labor matters, has issued a special number of his paper, The American People, in which he illustrates "Why the Gates of Castle Garden Do Not Turn Outward." He gives the wages of the different leading mechanics in this country and England, as follows:

United States. England.

Carpenter, per week.....\$15.00 \$7.50

Cooper, per week.....12.25 6.00

Brick-layer, per week.....21.00 8.00

Butcher, per week.....12.00 6.00

Farm hand, per week.....7.00 3.00

Laborer, per week.....8.00 4.00

Printer, per week.....15.00 6.65

Painter, per week.....18.00 7.50

Glass-blower, per week.....40.00 20.00

Plumber, per week.....18.00 8.00

Shoemaker, per week.....12.00 6.00

Coal-miner, per week.....12.00 5.25

Fuddler, per ton.....5.50 1.57

DON DICKINSON is to be sent to New York to heal the dissensions in the party. Not long ago this able "healer" gave six reasons for his expectation that Grover Cleveland would be re-elected; one of them was that, whereas serious defections existed in Democratic ranks four years ago, none exist to-day. Perhaps he will go down to New York and try the mind-cure on the brethren, by asking them to believe that everything is harmonious and serene, and that in consequence of this simple mental operation everything will be serene.

We have nothing to say against Prosecutor Mitchell; but his cause must be desperate, indeed, if it is necessary to make an indecent and entirely undeserved attack upon his opponent. Major Mitchell may have proven a good prosecutor; but no one will assume to say that his administration of the office has been so phenomenally able and effective as to make it high

treason in anyone also aspiring to the place. Mr. Tinscher, the Republican candidate, is a young attorney of ability and high character. He is an honorable and worthy citizen; he is not a saloon loafer, nor creature or creation of the saloons. He is the peer of Major Mitchell, and much superior to those who seek to injure him by false and cowardly innuendoes.

In the case of James H. Darling, Company G, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, Mr. Grover Cleveland vetoed his pension in the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress. He concluded his veto message with the words: "It is evident to me that this man ought not to be pensioned." On the 22d of last June Mr. Grover Cleveland signed a pension bill for the same man, based on precisely the same state of facts. This is evidence to prove the widely-prevalent theory that Mr. Cleveland arbitrarily vetoes one in three bills that are sent to him. In the first instance luck was against Darling; in the second he was the lucky number.

COLONEL BRICE may think he is doing a great stroke of business by inserting three-column advertisements in Republican newspapers asking for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, but, with his own party organs going into the sheriff's hands, it would seem advisable for him to extend his patronage. An "ad" in the New York Star, for instance, might have brought no contributions, but the remuneration for it would have helped to keep the poor thing alive a little longer.

THE Journal's subscribers at Noblesville are entitled to the explanation that the insertion of Thurman hand-bills in the copies of their paper, yesterday, was something to which this office was not privy. It was another instance of the underhand methods to which Democrats are resorting in this campaign to bolster up their failing cause.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondents, Governor Gray told Mr. Cleveland, when at the White House last week, that if he was re-elected it would most likely be without the vote of Indiana. There are no flies to speak of on your Uncle Isaac.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

As one whose whole "voting life" has been Republican, I fear we are depending too much upon visiting delegations, parades, and public speaking, and not enough on individual work. I heard a reliable Democrat in an Indiana town say some two weeks ago, that they had every doubtful man spotted and some one appointed to work with to Phil Sheridan. Tell me all you know about him, as I have been reading his speeches and am interested in him. A READER, COVINGTON, IND.

Gen. George A. Sheridan is a native of Connecticut, but was a resident of Illinois at the beginning of the war and joined a regiment from that State. After the war he went to Louisiana and held the position of Adjutant-General under Governor Warmouth. He was elected to Congress from Louisiana. Later he held an official appointment in Washington. Three years ago he entered the lecture field as an opponent of Robert G. Ingersoll, whom he rivals in eloquence. He is now making effective Republican campaign speeches.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

If a man is twenty-one years of age on the 20th of November he is entitled to a vote, he being born Nov. 20, 1867. The way I understand it, that if a boy is born at 3 o'clock in the morning he does not date his day from 3 o'clock, but it goes back and dates from 1 o'clock, three hours before he was born. On this principle would he not be entitled to go back and date his birthday from the beginning of the month and year. Answer this to me to-morrow's issue. JAY.

No. A man born on the 7th of November, 1867, is entitled to vote Nov. 6, 1888, without respect to the hour of his birth. There are no parts of days counted, but it will hardly do to carry the principle to the length suggested, or you might run it back to the beginning of the century.

The Western Association of Naturalists will hold its annual meeting at the Illinois State University in Champaign, Ill., on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24 and 25. The annual address will be delivered on Wednesday evening by Dr. Stephen A. Forbes, president of the society. Papers will be read upon the way in which physiology, botany, zoology and geology should be taught, as well as other subjects. The members of this society are limited to those persons who regularly devote a considerable portion of their time to the advancement of natural history.

The Sentinel recently said that Dr. Charles B. Taft, a leading physician and old-time stalwart of Utica, had pronounced for Cleveland and Hill. The Utica Herald says that there is no Dr. Taft in that place, but that Dr. Charles B. Taft, whom the item probably refers to, is an ardent Republican, and is doing all he can to elect Harrison and Miller and the whole ticket. The Doctor says that such statements as the Sentinel makes will only cause him to put more energy in his work.

As a re-union of the Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry, commonly known as the Methodist preacher's regiment, yesterday, the story was revived that James Jacques, its colonel, once obtained permission from President Lincoln to go through the lines to Richmond, Va., to see Jefferson Davis, and induce him to stop the war. The visit was said to have been made, but Davis refused to listen to the proposition on the terms offered by the colonel.

PRIVATE letters from ex-residents of Indianapolis to friends here are filled with regrets that they have not the privilege of being in the city during the campaign to listen to the oratory and enjoy the other demonstrations of enthusiasm over the candidate. Non-residents miss a great deal, and are entitled to the sympathy of those more fortunately situated.

THE tobacco-growers of Western Kentucky have taken the initial steps of forming a tobacco trust. They will meet again at Princeton on the 15th inst., when plans for curtailing the output will be consummated.

The venerable L. V. Williamson, who has been a conspicuous figure in railroad and financial circles of Philadelphia, will endow an industrial school for boys at an expense of several million dollars.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

NEARLY 4,000 office-holders will leave Washington shortly to take part in the campaign. A great many of them will come to Indiana. It is a very neat little joke on Dr. Wm. Everett that, despite his precepts and example, eighty-one of his ninety pupils should declare themselves in favor of Harrison and Morton. The good Doctor's Democratic arguments are

highly entertaining, but they seem to lack the knack of winning converts.—Boston Journal.

CLEVELAND, the Presidential Gus Williams "Vail, I set my big dog Surplus on you, Doggie doggie!" "Vere is dat tam doggie?"—Buffalo News.

THERE was practically no opposition to the re-election of Governor Gordon. The shogun quarantine against Republican voters is still "on" in Georgia.—Chicago Journal.

A LITTLE more